NATIONAL CAPITAL. MR. KELLEY AND HIS RESOLUTIONS UPON WHEELER'S SPEECH.

An Excited and Incoherent Address Speculating Congressmen and Union Pacific Stock-Personal.

[From our Regular Correspondent.] Washington, June 8.—As predicted, the finishing of the reading of the Journal this wormer was the signal for a wild and heat d debate in the House. The galleries were well filled in expectation of the coming event, and both Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and General Wheeler, of Alabama, sat next only in their reads. nia, and General Wheeler, of Anadam, sat nervously in their seats, with hands clutch-ing papers and tray lling over their desks as if their possessors were troubled with the palsy. Mr. Henderson, of lowa, open-ed the battle with an accusation that an aspen, took the floor, and submitting

the palsy. Mr. Henderson, of lows, open-ed the battle with an accusation that General Wheeler had transferred cer-tain interfections of his (Henderson's) made during the delivery of the speech so as to place him in a false light. The General said that this had been done through a mistake, and apologized for its occurrence. Mr. Kelley then, shaking like an axion took the Root, and submitting preamble and a series of resolutions culo-gistic of the late Secretary Stanton, and calling for the expurgation of General Wheeler's speech, proceeded in a low, rasping voice to denounce its delivery as a violation of the order of the House. The old conferm as he warmed up to the oc-casion tripped up on his tongue and be-came totally incoherent. Many of his sentences fell short of completion, and unless corrected for the Record, will go to the world as delivered—a mere lar-gon of words without meaning. So ex-cited did he become that he denounced the members present when the speech of Mr. Wheeler was delivered as a wherer was genvered as a hand of con-spirators. As the occasion of its delivery was a night set apart for pension business, and there were no southern and very few morthern Democrats, and but one or two leading and a lot of small-fry Re-publican statesment present, the latter were very vehement in their protests against heing classed as constitutors. In fact Mr. being classed as conspirators. In fact Mr. Keiley, like fine vicious cow, kicked over the poil after he had filled it to overflowing. I the assault on the little General utterly ed of its object, bus only served to bring Republican party to its feet in denouncing Mr. Kelley. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa and Mr. Anderson both made speeches sgainst the irate Pennsylvanian. Mr Wheeler undertook to reply to Mr. Kelley, but failed to make out a question of privilege to the satisfaction of Speake Carlisle and gracefully yielded t Carlisle and gracefully yielded to the decision of the Chair. The resolutions were then referred to the Comnitice on Rules, where they will undoub mittee on Rules, where they will undoubtedly remain. The discussion shows that other members beside General Wheeler have delivered speeches on other than pension business on Friday nights, and even on the occasion in point Mr. Hepburn obtained leave and did print a reply to General Wheeler's remarks. While very few, if any, of the members uphold Mr. Wheeler's judgment in making the attack on Steature, there are none of them, exthere are none of them, ex

his course.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation ball, and the general debate was resumed, the principal attraction being the provision in relation to the Civil-Service Commission. requiring the Commission to furnish complete list of the eligibles for any postion that may become vacant to the appoint

cept Mr. Kelley, who deny his right to make it on the occasion and under the etr-cumstances that he did, and Mr. Kelley has not even the support of his own party in

the Academy by Secretary Chandler during

the Arthur Administration.

The long lockout which has retarded building operations in this city was partially brought to a close this morning, the Mr. J. R. Tucker has left the city to de

liver an address before the scholars of Emory and Henry College, at Abingdon, to He will return to Washington In his absence to-day Colone fed to report the Ulab bill to th Outes tried to report the Utah bill to the House, but the morning hour having been done away with be failed to secure unani-

more consent for that purpose,
Colonel William M. Patton, formerly
professor of engineering at the Virginia
Military Institute, passed through the city
to-day on his way to New York. Colonel n is now engaged in bridge-building Ohlo railroad in constructing bridges acre he Susquehanna and Schuvikill rivers, in

Pennsylvania,
Specualing congressmen have been making a good thing out of Union-Pacific stock since the extension bill came up in the House. A crowd of statesmen surrounded the telegraph office in the corrider and dipped in as the market jumped from 47g last Fiblay to 543 yesterday. The prospects are that the top notch has been reached, as they unlocated the market down to 54 at the close but market.

to 54 at the close last night,
An old colored man, who has for
years worn a tall but with a tin sign surrounding it bearing the inscription, "Chief-Justice John Marshall, of Virginia, Porter for All Hotels and Steamboats," died recently in this city. Years ago he was a servant in General Boyd's family, of Virginia, inia, and was employed in the Marshal House, at Alexandria, Va., where Colone Ellsworth was killed in the early days o

the war. C. W. Tanner, of Richmond, is in the

The chairmen of the several standing committees of the House will hold another meeting with Speaker Carlisle to-night for the purpose of mapping out a programme to be observed during the balance of the present session. There are so many im-portant measures pending that the nicest discrimination will be necessary to accom-pish anything without a sacrifice of the business recess. As it is now, very little hope is entertained that an adjournment can be had until Augustuniess some of the legislative lights will consent to the extinguishment of their pet hobbies.

Frank King, of Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Walson and D. S. Watson are at the Metropolitan.

frs. J. A. Walsen and D. S. Watson are the Metropolitism. The post-office at Eurie, Floyd county.

bas been discontinued,
D. M. Young, of Virginia, appears among
the graduates from the Naval Academy.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

Washington, June 8, 1886.

In the Sevate Mr. Morcil, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill creating an additional Secretary of the Treastry. He asked immediate considera-tion of the bill, in view, he said, of the energency known to all the senators. On objection by Mr. Hoar, the bill went on the enlendar, Mr. Hoar saying it was a bill of too much consequence to consider on the

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for in-formation as to the legal authority, opinions, and decisions upon which was based the action of the Treasury in postponing the collection of the tax on whiskey bonded to

collection of the tax on whickey bonded for expect and afterwards returned to this country in 1885 and 1886, and other internation in regard to whiskey affected by such Treasury action. Agreed to.

The bill for the relief of naval cadets dropped from the rolls by the operation of the naval appropriation bill of 1882 was then discussed for some time, slightly amended, and finally land upon the table.

The Senate then proceeded with bills on the calendar.

the following measures were passed:

Bill to authorize the secretary of the Treasury to settle the china of the State of Florida on account of expenditures made in suppressing Indian hostilities. [This bill was afterward reconsidered for the purpose of amendment of purpose of amendment, on motion of Mr

Bdi to provide for the repair of Fort Bill to provide for the repair of Fort Marion at St. Augustine, Fla.
Bill providing for a commission of three persons to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Scante, to investigate the truth of alleged discoveries of the specific cause of yellow-fever. (The commission is directed to go to Mexico, and if necessary to Coba, Central America, and Brazil, for the purposes of investigation. The commissioners are to be medical men; one or more of them to be an officer or officers of the Government specially versed in biological rement specially versed in biological re-

ment specially versed in biological re-search, particularly in microscopic investi-gation of the germs of contagious dis-Bili to remit the ferfelture of the British bark Viscount Cenning and to refund to her owners the proceeds of her sale, which took place at Mobile, Ala., in 1879.

Mr. Henderson, of Ohio, rising to a question of personal privilege, stated that the remarks made by him in the colloquy with

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabams, when that gen-tleman was delivering his speech attacking Edwin M. Stanton, had been "by some mysterious mistakes" misplaced in the

Mr. Wheeler stated that the misplacement was entirely accidental, and he had no objection to the correction being made. On motion of Mr. Reed, of Maine, Senate till was passed for the relief of Chester A. Arthur and William H. Robertson, late collector of customs for the district and city of New York.

Mr. Kellow of Parameters Mr. Wheeler stated that the mispla

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, called up Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, called up as a privileged question the motion submitted by him yesterday to expunge from the Record the speech of Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, upon Edwin M. Stanton. He based his question of privilege upon the conscious, deliberate, persistent abuse of the order of the House by the Representative from the Eighth district of Alabama. In lieu of the motion made yesterday he submitted a resolution reciting that Mr. Wheeler has been guilty of abuse of the order of the House, inasmuch as his speech had not been made upon any pension bill, and declaring that as the delivery of the speech was without the sanction of the speech and in contravention of the speecial order, the said speech be expunged from order, the said speech be expunged from the Record and prohibiting the Public Printer from publishing it in pamphlet

or other form. Mr. Resgan, of Texas, raised the point of order against the resolution that the speech had been made by unanimous consent of the House, and therefore could no

e an offence against the House. The Speaker replied that it was not in the province of the Chair to decide whe-ther it was an abuse or not. It was alleged to be an abuse by the gentleman from Penn-sylvania, and the question was to be de-eided by the House. Mr. Kelley then proceeded to speak at

length, and his remarks were listened to with great attention by the House. He was unwilling, he said, that future readers of the record of the proceedings of this Con-gress should by any possibility be able to suspect him of having sat by through what must have involved three hours listening to slanders which had been refuted for twenty-five years, and many of which were low absolutely putrescent, on one of the most unselfish patriots the country ever produced, and one of the most beloved friends he had ever known in his long

life. He was unwilling that he should be suspected of listening to a pa-per which feebly regretted that in a moment of heat its author had denounced Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton s conspirators, and Stanton as an are onspirator against the character of partic conspirator against the character of particles at American citizens, and as combining to thwart the success of the Union army. He was unwilling that posterity should be told through the Congressional Record that the Republican party had sat quietly in the nears of midnight to hear these slander on Lincoln and Stanton poured out hour b hour, and that no man, either Republica nour, and that he man, either Republican
or Democrat, who had perilled his life
under the Administration of war power
by Lincoln and Stanton for the
support of the Union should have
failed to say, "These slanders are now
offensive to the olfactories of all honest oval Union men, having festered in heap reathing noxious edors, or been consigned scores of years ago to the cesspools of essip." The country owed something to be illustrious dead, and he did not believe paper should be sent to posterity with th nction of the American Congress, which

If it vindicated its own order, must declar hat there was no warrant for uttering th speech and none for declaring through to Congressional Record that it had been mad with unanimous consent of the House. Mr. Kelley said that Stanton knew as earl as May, 1862, that he was assailed, a knew that, whether his life should knew that, whether has me smaller leader before or shorter, he would be survived by jackals, hyenas, and ghouls, who, seeking offices of skinder in the grave, would rehash scandalous stories that must bring pain to bis family and his friends. Mr. Kelley then read slowly and with emphasis a least later dated May 18, 1892, from a long letter, dated May 18, 1862, from Stanton to Key, Hammond Dyer, a per-sonal friend of long standing. In the

opening Station says:

"I have been very well aware of the calcumates busily circulated against me in New York and elsowhere respecting my relations to General McClelian, but I am ompelled from public coasicerations to withhold the proofs that would stamp the falsehood of the accusations and the base motives of the accusers, who belong to two classes—first, plunderers, who have been driven from the Department, where they were gerging millions; second, scheming pointeians, whose designs are endangered

McClellan never made a request of ex-pressed a wish that was not promptly com-plied with if in the power of the Govern-when the terms of the latter shall expire McClellan pever made a request or ex-

He concludes his letter with the follow-He concludes his letter with the following summary; "The official records will, at the proper time, fully prove—1st, that I have employed the whole power of the Government unsparingly to support McClellan's operations; 2d, that I have not interfered with or thwarled them in any particular; 3d, that the force retained from his expedition was not needed and could not have been employed by him—that it was retained by express orders of the President upon military investigation and upon the best military nvestigation and upon the best military investigation and upon the best military advice in the country—that its retention was required to save the Capitol from the danger to which it was exposed by disregard of the President's positive orders of the 6th of March; fourth, that between the President and myself there never has been the slightest shadow of difference upon any point save the detachment of Franklin's forces, and that was a point of no significance, but in which I was sustained by Generals Hitcheock, Melas, Thomas, and Riper, while the President yielded only to an anxious desire to svoid complaint, declaring at the same time his belief that the force was not needed by General McCietlan. You will, of course, regard this explanation as being in the strictest confidence, designed only for your information upon matters where you have expressed concern for me. The confidence of yourself and men like you is a full equivalent for all the railing that habeen or can be expended against me, and in the magnitude of the cause all merely individual questions are swallowed up."

The conclusion of the letter was received.

In the magnitude of the cause all merely individual questions are swallowed up."

The conclusion of the letter was received with load applainse on the Republican side. Mr. Kelley then read a short extract from a letter of General Grant to show the high epition which Grant held of Stauton's character, and he expressed his surprise that the rattling of the bones of Grant had not disturbed the conspirators who had claimed to have the power to give ananimous consent to the setting aside of the special order last Friday night.

In mediately Mr. Wheeler took the floor on a privileged question, and said that he wished to correct some stationents which

wished to correct some statements which ad been made regarding him which were

of true. The Speaker said the mere disagreemen The Speaker said the mere disagreement between members as to the correctness of incorrectness of what was said did not present a question of privilege. If the generateman was charged with having corruptly or knowingly made false statements, or with laxing made statements for the purpose of moleculing the House, it did present a question of privilege. The general course of the remarks made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been to show man from Pennsylvania had been to show that statements made by the gentleman from Alabama were not correct, but the Chair did not remember that the gentleman from Pennsylvania and said that the gentleman from Alabama had knowingly made a false

statement.
Mr. Heptarn, of Iown, speaking to : Mr. Heplatra, of Iowa, speaking to a question of privilege, said while he did not concer in any one particular with Mr. Wheeler's remarks, and should at the proper time reply to them, he objected to Mr. Keiler's use of the word "conspirator," as applied to those who had listened to Mr. Wheeler's speech, and maintained that it was perfectly competant for Mr. Wheeler to make it. He was not willing to put an tridiganty on the gentleman from Alabams, when at most he had only violated the good faith of history and possibly of truth, but none of the rules of the House, [Laughter.]

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, and Anderson, of Kamsas, also denied "conspiracy," and maintained Mr. Wheeler's right to speak as he did.

Mr. Morrison cut short further discus-

don by moving to refer Mr. Kelley's reso-ution to the Committee on Rules. Agreed to-72 to 52.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative, executive, and

the Whole on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bith. The bill appropriates \$20,580,119, against \$21,406,685, the appropriation for the current year.

Mr. Hoiman analyzed the bill. Reaching the clause making the appropriation for the Civil-Service Commission, he stated that the amount appropriated was the same as that given for the present fiscal year—\$21,400; but there was a provise added requiring a certification of the entire list of applicants from each State who had passed examination. This requirement, he arcasanination. This requirement, be argued, was not a change in the existing law, but was simply a limitation on the expenditure of money.

Mr. Butterworth inquired whether this cre of his laborers,

tant provision of the civil-service is whether its object was not to enal appointing power to select his pa friends?

Mr. Holman answered most emphatically in the negative. It was intended as a matter of justice to the applicant who was successful in passing the examination.

Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, inquired whether the main object of the provision was not to secure the appointment of mor

Mr. Holman replied that so far as motive was concerned he must answer no. He would say, however, that if the provision had to incidental result of increasing the number of Democratic employes he did not think the gentleman ought to complain. He was convinced that that would be the result-but his motive was justice to the applican and justice to the Government.
Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, inquired
whether the object of the provision was
not to enlarge the scope of choice for polit-

M: Holman: To enlarge the scope of choice, I admit; but for government d pur-coses and for purposes of even-hande I jus-Mr. Findlay: I am opposed to certifying

all eligibles up to the appointing officer. am in favor of the Administration bein carried on with the highest regard to hone

without regard to party.

Mr. Springer, of Himois, thought the
before the Republicans accused the Demo
erats of undue partisanship they should be
willing to divide the classified service will whing to divide the classified service who half composed of Democrats. He thought the gentlemen on the other slide should be silent on the subject of civil-service reform until this time. The Democratic party would continue to press this point.

The civil-service provision was further The civil-service provision was furcas-criticised by Messrs, Cannon, of Illinois, and McComas, of Maryland. In the course of Mr. McComas's speech a colloquy oc-curred between hinself and Mr. Randall in which Mr. Randall admitted that his admiration for the civil-service law had be somewhat tempered on account of the regulations under which it was excented. If did not believe that the civil-service is had ever been honestly administered by th Ecubblican party. The rule of the Com-mission which it was proposed to chang was a rollen branch on a healthy tree, and wanted to take an axe and chop it off.

The committee then rose, Y.r. Oats, of Alabama, from the Commit-e on Judiciary, asked leave to report back to Edmunds anti-polygamy bill, but Mr. airc, of Utah, objected. The point was

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned

Committee Work and Reports. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

Washington, June 8.—The House Con hittee of Invalid Pensions to-day agree a report as a substitute for Senaior Blair ension bill the bill introduced by Mi lisberry, of Ohlo, with amendments. The Rhair billigranted devisible pensions, according to disability, ranging from 824 per no noth down to 84 to invalid soldiers an satlors of the United States in the late civ war who are dependent upon their dai labor for support. The bill agreed up-by the House Committee provides for uniform pension of \$12 per month for a olders and sailors who are absolutely di-ibled and upable to maintain themselve

o as to make a distinction in the mode

to report adversely the resolutions offere by Mesers, Gro-vettor and Wilkins, of Obl-declaring it to be the sense of the Hou-that no reduction shall be made in the du-ties on unmanufactured wools, and fivor-ing restoring the wool tariff of 1867.

does not concur in that portion relating office exactly as at present organize It recommends that the coast surve be maintained as a separate institution as at present, until it shall complete it work. It recommends that a specific ar prepriation be made hereafter for printin by an earnest, resolute, and uncompromising prosecution of this war as a war against rebels and traitors."

He then makes a statement of facts on the official record concerning McCleilan's campaigns, in the course of which he says vice school at Fort Meyer, Va., and the previding for the appointment of two s cond lieutenouts from sergeants of the si-nal corps. The majority report finds mu-to-commend in the work and organization to commend in the work and organization of each of the bureaus. The minority report, signed by Messrs, Morgan, Herbert, and Waite, recommends the passage of the Morgan bill; to abolish the Signal-Service Bureau on July I, Isse, and the establishment in its stead of a weather bureau as a civil establishment.

The Marine-Hospital Bureau has recorded interesting from Venus and recorded in the second control of the venus and recorded in the second control of the venus and venus a

ecived information from Venues, undendate of June 6th, to the effect that during the last fourteen days there has been a daily average of forty-one cases and twenty-two deaths from cholers. The maximum num deaths from choices. The maximum num-ber of cases being sixty-one with thirty-six deaths. The same bureau has also received information from Florence, Italy, dated June 3d, that two deaths have occurred there from cholers, and more are ex-

In reply to an inquiry from the House, the Postmaster-General reports that the additional expense of bringing letter-carriers and employes of the Post-Office Department within the provisions of the eight-hour law will be \$1,35,000 for the first year. The Superintendent of the Free-Delivery Service says that it will be difficult to compily with the law, owing to the frequent changes in the time of the strivial and departure of mails, which will require reorganization of the force from time to time, even with an increase in the number of carriers. The majority of pestmasters express grave doubts as to their ability to hierally comply with this law and at the same time render satisfactory service to the public.

Society of St. Vincent De Paul.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] Washington, June 8.—The fourth and at assembly of the Society of St. Vinee De Paul, the first of the kind held in the country for for years, began in this city to day, and will remain in session three day Cardinal Gibbons was present and made held subtress. brief address.

Charged with Conspiracy.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
Privicing, June 8.—The Oakiand
Street-Car Company entered suits in the
United States Court to-day against Reduct
Campbell, master workman of the Street
Car Assembly of the Knights of Labor,
and Edward Woods, Henry Gamble, and Robert Eberhardt, charging them with cor-spiracy. The accused were in the emple spiracy. The accused were in the employ of the company, and struck recently for a twelve-hour schedule. President Gordan of the company, alleges that they conspired to prevent the running of the cars and interfered with the men who wanted twerk. Woods and Campbell were arrested and held for hearing in \$550 bail each. The warrants are now out for Campbell and Eberhardt. The suits were entered under Section \$500 of the laws of the United States, which provides that two or near States, which provides that two or nore persons who conspire, oppress, or threaten a citizen in the discharge of his duties or the purruit of his business shall be subject on conviction to a fine of \$1,000 or ten years' imprisonment.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
Milwarker, June S.—This morning
forty-nine of the recently-arrested men in heled by the grand jury for rioting and on-piracy were arranged in the Municipal ourt. All pleaded not guilty and were seld for trial, the ball ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each.
The impeachment trial of Alderman Rudzinski has been adjourned till Friday, when the defence will begin.

A Street-Car Conductor Sentenced.

A Street-Car Conductor Sentenced.

(By telegraph to the Dispaten.)

New York, June 8.—Lawrence Newman, a Second-Avenae car-conductor, who was indicted for obstructing the street railroad by placing stones on the track, pleaded guilty to-day, and after a severe lecture from the Court was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Hung Himself to a Tree. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 8.—J. Outz, a young farmer of Edgefield county, hung bimself to a tree to day after a quarrel with GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT

HOW THE VOTE ON HOME-RULE WAS DIVIDED.

Loyalist Rejoicings Throughout the Country-Violence Reported in Several Places-Probable Dissolution.

By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch. IBy Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]
Lendox, June 8.—Ninety four Liberals and Radicals voted against the home-rule bill. The majority against the bill surprised even the Unionists. Several members supposed to favor the bill went into the opposition lobby. The crowd outside attempted to mob Lord Hartington when he emerged from the house after the division. Eighty-five Parnellities voted with the Government. The eighty-sixth, Captain O'Shen, whom Parnell insisted on having the League elect to represent one division of Galway, walked out of the house and abstained from voting. About twelve Liberals refused to vote on the diwelve Liberals refused to vote on the division. The Liberals who voted against the Government are said to be almost identical with those whose names were on the list prepared before the tecent Liberal meeting at the Foreign Office.

There is intense excitement throughout the whole country over the outcome of the ing parliamentary contest. Conservative and Whits are everywhere making the day one of jubilee, ringing bells, lighting bon-fires, firing cannon, and singing "God Save

Dispatches from Ireland state that at Bel-Dispatches from twiand state that at ber-fast, Londonderry, Lurgan, Armagh, and other towns the Lovalists have been stoned during their parades and demonstrations, but up to a late hour this afternoon no case of fighting or extreme violence has been The weight of opinion is that Gladstone

will dissolve Parliament on the 28th in-stant. It is expected the elections will occupy a month, and that the new House will assemble in the second week of August. The result of the division was telegraphed to the Queen the instant it was known. ed to the Queen the instant it was known. Gladstone will send a special messenger to the Queen with a letter recommending that her Majesty dissoive Parliament as the only means to secure a stable government. If the Queen does not exercise her perogative and summon Hartington to form a new Ministry, Gladstone on Thursday will ask the House of Commons to proceed with the

the House of Commons to proceed with the supply ball, and will indicate the Queen's intention to dissolve Parliament at an early date, T. M. Healy (Nationalist), member for T. M. Healy (Nationalist), member for South Londonderry, just before Gladstone moved an adjournment of the House this morning, arose and attempted to make a speech. He addressed himself for the Pre-mier, and exclaimed: "I ask you to remember Fiederick Douglas's words that"—Here the mirror decrease. that"— Here the uproar drowned Hally's voice, and the reporters could not catch the remainder of his sentence. Thomas Power O'Connor at about the

same time shouted; "Rejoice that the dic-tatorship of intrigue and incapacity is now John Bright voted with the Opposition.

This example was followed by twenty scatch Liberals.

Dept.in, June 8.—There is the wildest enthusiasm among the Loyalists in the north of Ireland over the defeat of the home-rule bill. Rockets were sent up at Coleraine, County Londonderry, last night announcing the news to adjacent towns and seen the news was known throughout

Ten thousand Loyalists paraded at Lur gan this morning in honor of their victory

WILL APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY. Lospon, June 8.-The Cabinet, by unanimous vote, have resolved to appeal to the country. They held that by resigning they would only protong and complicate the acute dispute, which will be terminated by the speedy dissolution of Parliament. CAPTAIN O'SBEA WITHDRAWS.

Captain O'Shea, Nationalist member for galway, who was the only Parnellite who destained from voting on the home-rule ball, aenounces this afternoon that he has withdrawn from politics. WHA, NOT LONGER BE TRAMPLED UPON, LONDON, June 8,-The Most Rev. James

Loshos, June 8.—The Most Rev. James Donnelly, D. D., Roman Catholic bishop of Cleogher, County Tyrone, Ireland, and all the priests of his discesse, have sent an ad-dress to Gladstone, stating that they "can-not consent longer to be trampled upon by the relentless Orangemen of Ulster." The Standard says that the House of The Signaturi says that the House of Commons by its vote defeating the home-rule bill has saved itself from degradation and the empire from disruption. It has also read a better to Ireland which, after the irritation has subsided, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by the quick-witted inhabitants of that island, Gladstone, Persell and Morker may real satisfied that Parnell, and Moriey may rest satisfied that what the present House has refused to do no House returned or appeal to constitu-

on can ever be induced to sanction.

The Times says: The vote will encourte the Loyalists of Ireland to hope that their kinsmen here will never abandon them to the uncoveranted merces of the Irish National League and its paymaters in America. Gladstone exerted all his marvellous powers of intimidation, mystification, and persuasion in favor of his bill. We rejoice that the majority against it was decisive and crushing. This speaks well for the independence and ceurage of the House of Commons. It is strong testimony in favor of encouraging the belief that Englishmen and Scotchmen are not yet feady to submit themselves to the levelting influence of the machine polities of America. The point is: If the Government had been granted a second reading they would have reintroduced the same bill. On this issue the division was taken, and the bill was condemned in both the present and future tense. heir kinsmen here will never abando

and the bill was condemned in both the present and future tense.

The News (Ministerial) says: "Dissolution has been rendered inevitable by last night's vete. Parrell's emphatic declaration that Ireland would accept Galestone's bill as a final settlement will have a wider influence with the nation to-day than all the stine and minute criticisms of Goschen."

The Telegraph (Conservative) says: "We are pursuated that the voice of the House of Commons faithfully reflects the opinion of the country. The desare sustained the historic reputation of the British Parliament for lofty cratory, which reached a climax on the closing night. The unity of the kinedom has been preserved by the first great declaration of the British Democracy

the Liagdom has been preserved by the first great declaration of the British Democracy come to power."

The Unroundersays: "We are left with a chart issue. This must be taken betayeen the petley of Lord Hartington and the policy of Gadstone. The country must now decide the question."

The Post (Conservative) says: "The result renatined doubtful to the last momen.

cide the question."

The Post (Conservative) says: "The result remained doubtful to the last momens. It was even feared that Gladstone's cloquent appeal would cause enough absentation to save the bill."

The Pull-Mall Genelle puts over its editorial on last night's vote the caption:
"A Pay's March Nearer Home-Rule."
The Garelle then says it believes that the general election will result in Gladstone's defeat, and that a second election will be general election will result in Gladstone's defect, and that a second election will be necessary before the question can be scribed. "The only way," containes the paper, "in which the problem can be soived is on the basis of delegated authority to deal with specified local affairs and of continued Irish representation in the imperial Parliament. Probably thermay be more coordion before the Irish scarce home-rule by the consent of the British Government. If they are patient, however, the question will be settled in year or two. The danger is that if during the interval occretion should be resorted to it would be not by outrage. To this consenge of strougth there would be a savaging resolute response."

and resolute response."

The St. James Gazetle says: "Greatave' or 'no' must be spoken before the

esuscitation."

Duelin, June 8.—The Freeman's Jon it (Parnell's organ) says: "The principance-rule is for the moment defeat it it is not killed. The bill has been but the principle of heme-rule triumph.

The all affirmative voves east last night to
Gladstone's measure virtually commit ?**
Imment to home-rule. Who should say th
matter rests there? " GLADSTONE'S AND HARTINGTON'S PUR-

GELWHES.

LONDON, June 9.—Gladstone, after announcing the dissolution of Parliament, will issue a menifesto to bia Midiothian constituents which will serve as a general appeal to the country. He will visit Mid-lothian to inaugurate the electoral comlatinan to leadgurate the electors paign.

Lord Hartington's address to his electors will be used as a Unionist counterblast to Gladstone's manifesto.

A manifesto from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Salisbury is expected to refer to Parnell's disclosures.

The Government Expulsion Bill. [By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]
PARIS, June 8.—The committee of the
Chamber of Deputies having the Govern-

ment's expulsion bill in charge have rejected the proposed report of their chairman, M. Moret, because it opposed the expulsion of the princes, and have elected M. Pelletan reporter in Moret's place. The committee, by a vote of 6 to 5, have decided to adopt the proposal of M. Floquet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, who favors the bill bandshing all the princes without distinction.

The expulsion bill proposed to-day by the committee of the Chamber of Deputies making mandatory the immediate expulsion of all French princes without distinction has been rejected by the Cabinet.

MET DEATH IN THE MINE.

Frightful Explosion in the Mineral

Spring Colliery at Wilkesbarre. A Wilkesbarre (Pa.) special to the Phila ciphia Times says: The Mineral-Spring delphia Times says: The Mineral-Sprin, collicty of the Lehigh-Valley Coal Compan was the sceae of a disastrous explosion o mine gas this morning, by which great damage was done to the mine and six met damage was done to the mine and six men terribly injured. One died shortly after the accident and others are fatally injured. The names of the victims are: Patrick Joyce, aged twenty-six, dead; Barney Farrell, Patrick Lawler, James Hammond, John Reese, and Michael Corbey. Farrell and Corbey are terribly burned, and the former has also several ribs broken. Their injuries are fatal. The others are all badly injuries are fatal. The others are all bad burned and much crushed and bruise! Owing to the uncertainty always attending burns of this nature it cannot be said

whether they will recover or not.

The explosion occurred in a gangway in process of construction in the lower vein.

The men injured were all employed under Farrell, who was the contractor in driving the gangway, and went to their work as usual about 7 o'clock. They were told at the feot of the shaft that the fire boss. Thomas Thomas had examined the gangway and found all safe. They therefore entered with naked lights, but a few morals letter a terrible availation. ments later a terrible explosion echoed through the mine. A volume of smoke and flame rushed from the gangway with remendous force, carrying with it timber and wreck.

The explosion was heard all through the mine, and the terrified miners, who we just coming in to their work, fled for their lives. The alarm was spread on the sur face, and in a few minutes the colliery was surrounded by an excited crowd, mostly the friends and families of the mean em ployed therein, who were in a terrible stat of anxiety to end out the extent of the acci

ent. The mine foreman, James Evans, havin, seen that all the men were in safety, except those in the gangway, got together a party of rescuers and entered the gangway. The light of their safety-lamps revealed a terri-ble scene of destruction. The force of the explosion had torn down all the props. timbering, and brattice-work. Mine-car were overturned and broken, and the rails torn up. In places masses of coal and rock had been brought down from the surface and scattered about, Among the rules were found the bodies of the unfortunates all terribity burned and badly cut and bruised by the violence with which they had been burled about by the explosion.

MET WITH A RAWHIDE.

The Young Dandy Who Had an Ap pointment at Coney Island.

INew York Times.1 The sporting-men who congregate in the par-room of Bader's Hotel, near the Con course at Concy Island, noticed early Satur-day afternoon a good-looking, well-dressed young man saunter up the drive to the hote! He was clad with the greatest careand, as one of the sports declared, "wa dressed to kill," He went into the hotel dressed to kill." He went into the hotel, and for about officen minutes nothing more was seen of him. At the end of that time the sound of feet running down stars was heard, the door leading on to the plazza was flung open, and the youthful-looking dandy rushed out. His appearance denoted the wildest agratation, Great red marks disfigured his face and neck; his hat was with one bound and rushed loward the Concourse. Following closely in his wake was a pretty little lady, in mourning cos-tume and without a hat, accompanied by a gentleman. The lady carried a horsewhip. The couple followed the dandy, but at the Concourse the classe was abandoned and the couple returned to the hotel. The little lady was Mrs. John S. Busky; the weatleman with her her hardand, a

They have bemade himself objectionable in a numbe of ways. Three weeks ago she told he husland. The lost letter addressed by the man to Mrs. Busky was from Michi gan. A letter written in a disguised hand by Mr. Busky lared him to New York He came, and was the carefully-clad man-seen by the sports from the bar-room. He was shown into Mrs. Busky's parler and told to wait a few minutes and a Madam would be down." He did wait a few min-utes, and Madam did come down. But in the mean time she had obtained a rawhide borsewhip and had enlisted the services of her husband. The couple entered the par-lor. Mrs. Busky concealed the whip in the folds of her dress. She advanced to meet lor. Mrs. Busky concealed the whip in the folds of her dress. She advanced to meet the Bostonian, and when within reacting detance drew forth the whip and slashed him across the neck, face, and hands unti-they were red with marks. The man was too dized for a second to comprehend the situation. Then he sprang for the door hurried down the shairs, and the sports of the piazza saw the rest.

Jerome-Park Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] JEROME PARK, June 8.—First race—two-ear-olds, five furlongs—Brenwood won; neas (Dawdle colf) second, Maggie Mitchthird, Time, 1:034. Second race—for three-year-olds, on

and one sixteenth miles—Bandala won, Longstep second, Rock and Rye third. Time, 1:514. Third race-Empire City handlesp, one and one quarter miles-Wickleam won; Royal Arch second, War Eagle third.

Fine, 2.11.
Fourth race—handleap sweetstakes, one method by Monopole won; Florence E. econd, Goano tard. Time, 1.14.
Fifth race—for four-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one and one lighth miles—Menturer won; McBowling transfer for the 2000. cond. Letritis third. Thue, 2:00. Sixth rac —handicap steeplechase over theories—Jun Carlisle won; Rose second disturbance third. Time, 4:384.

St. Louis Races. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

Sr. Lords, June 8.—First race-one and me eighth of a mile-Lycurgus won; lootblack second, Buddy Bowling third.

and race—one and one half of a mile— tah won; Preciosa second, May Lady

red. Time, 2:29.

Third race—three quarters of a mile—tense went, Trusht second, Councillor jiel. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race—one mile—Free Knight en; Endmer second, Editor third. Time,

Fifth race-steeplechase, full course The race was pleasing to the public but intentions to horsemen. The horses at cent wrong or refused jumps. Rashbrook inally managed to go over the course, get ing first place: Fare Blanket second, some

Base-Ball Vesterday. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] Buston : Bestons, 13; Kansas Citys, 9, Bultimore: Baltimores, 3; Metropoli

ne, 1. New York: New Yorks, 2: Chicagos, 3. Brooklyn: Brooklyns, 11; Athletics, Washington: Washingtons, 6; ans, 7. Louisville : Louisvilles, 5; St. Louis, 9.

eta funings—reig. Philadelphia: Philadelphias, 1: Dooits, 8. Pittsburgh: Pittsburghs, 9; Cincla-Angusta: Rain-no game.

Eig Fire in Stanford, Conn.

128 telegraph to the Dispatch.]

STANFORD, CONN., June S.—W. C. Harding & Co.'s woodlen-mills here took fire this evening. The building, together with all its contents, were destroyed. Less \$225,-100, on which there is a partial insurance. The nearest residence to the mill was saved from destruction only with difficulty. It contained the remains of Hon., Joshua H. Ferris, who died at his home here this morning.

NEWFORT, R. L. June 8.—The Legisla-ture to-day reflected Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate as his own suc-

hig Fire in Stamford, Conn.

(Baitimore Sun.)
The formal elevation of Archbishop Gibbons to the exalted rank of cardinal, which took place at the Papal Consistory in Rome yesterday, is a well merited recognition of Died in Insty.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

New York, June 8.—Colonel Richard M.

Hoe, head of the firm of R. Hoe & Co.,
printing-press manufacturers, died suddenly to-day at Florence, Italy. Senator Aldrich Re-Elected.

TYPOS IN COUNCIL. The International Union and the

Enights of Labor-A Test Vote, &c. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

Pritsburgh, June 8.—The second day's session of the International Typographic.'

Union was opened at 9 o'clock this morning by President Witter. Among those present was Congressman John W. Farqubar, of Buffalo, an ex-president, who was invited to a seat on the platform. He made a short address, in which he took strong grounds against uniting with the Knights of Labor, although he said he was not hostile to that organization.

President Witter, in reply, said there was only a small fraction of printers who were in favor of such a move. The election of officers was next in order, and Charles B. Stivers, of Chicago, and William Amison, of Nashville, were nominated for the presidency. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

the presidency.

A ballot was taken with the understanding that it would voice the opinion of the Convention on the question of joining the Knights of Labor, Mr. Stivers being announced as a determined opponent, The ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Amion by a vote of 69 to 45.

on by a vote of 69 to 45.

Mr. Amison thanked the Convention for he compilment paid the South and his city.

The new president has been a member of he Tennesee Legislature for three terms,

and is regarded as one of the strongest men in the Union.

After the election the Convention took a recess for dinner. The Convention resumed the election of

officers upon reassembling in the afternoon, and the following ticket was chosen: First Vice-President, James F. Reymer. of New York city Second Vice-President, Charles Gamewell, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary and Treasurer, David M. Pasebal, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Chief Organizer, David P. Boyer, of Columbus, Chief Charles, Pa.; Chief Organizer, David P. Boyer, of Columbus, Chief Charles, Patrick, Parkey, Fallowski, Parkey, Pa O.; Delegates to the National Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, J. R. Win-ders, of San Francisco; Jul. L. Wright, of Washington, D. C.; John Scott, of Balti-more, Md.

The matter of sending aid to unions where non-union printers have caused fromble and proven costly was taken up, but afterwards postponed till Thursda-faternoon, when it will be made the special order of business.
At 5 o'clock a motion was made to ad-

journ, when President Witter said that James J. Dailey, of the Philadelphia Union, had a matter to lay before the Convention. delegated by George W. Childs to present a letter to the Convention. "Mr. Childs," said he, "takes a deep interest in the welfare of workingmen, but his intimate relations with the typographical fraternity make them more particularly the object of his attention. In all matters tending to the clevation of the craft he is always and devotion of the graft be is always ready and willing to extend to them the weight of his name and influence."

The letter was as follows: PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1886. To the President and Members of the In-ternational Typographical Union, Assem-bled in Pittsburgh:

Gentlemen,-With this letter is an en-

closure which it is intended should be handed you by James J. Dailey with a verbal message of good wishes, but at his sug-gestion it is accompanied by a written communication. It is known to some of your members that I feel a warm inmanagement of trade unions and other kindred organizations it has become ad-visable for them to establish for the promotion of their true interests, this feeling being especially strong towards printer-unions, with whose members I have ha relations for many years. It is my carnest desire—a desire in which I am hearily joined by my friend, A. J. Drexel, to extend to the time-honored International Typegraphical Union as the representative of the united craft in North America some expression more substantial than words. How to do this in a way that may produce latting good has created the thoroids of lasting good has engaged the thoughts of both Mr. Drexel and myself, and we con-clude that your Union, or such trustees as-you may select for the purpose, will know better than ourselves how that good can be best accomplished.

best accomplished.

We therefore send to you herewith, by
the hand of Mr. Dailey, foreman in the
Public Ledger office, our check for the
amount of \$10,000—five thousand from Mr. associated and conservative counsellors of your Union will make or order wise use of it for the good of the Union. Very respectfully and hearily yours, GROBER W. CHILDS.

The letter was received with tremendor applause, and upon motion of Joseph L. Evans, of this city, the gift was received and a committee appointed to draft suita-ble resolutions of thanks to Messrs. Childs and Drexel. The committee will report to Convention then adjourned for

supper. 21
The evening session was devoted to read-" such a move," said he, " would add no-thing to the effective results of the organization."

It was decided to hold the next Convention at Buffalo in June, 1887.

CROPS DAMAGED BY FROST. Wheat, Pointoes, and Corn Hilled in

Various Sections.

Whent, Fotaloes, and Corn littled in Various Sections.

A Chicago special says: Dispatches from various points in Minnesota and Dakota report that frosts Sunday night have black-ened a good many wheat fields and done considerable damage to the crop. A Minneapolis dispatch says that in many places in the Red-River Valley growing wheat is said to have been killed to the roots, and in others the crop is badly blighted. From Ada, Minn., and to the northwest and from Castleton west the damage is said to have been general and severe as far as Rismarck. South of Fargo no dismage is reported.

The frost was all the more hartful on ascount of the dry weather that has prevailed. The following, from Grand Forks, Dakota, gives a better idea of the extent of the damage: "Special dispatches from Minnesota and Dakota points show that the frest of Friday night, which formed lee half an inch thick, was far-cracking in its effects. At many points, especially the low-ground of the valley, the wheat-fields look ideal and bare. The same report is brought in by fainners and travellers from the West, Potatoes, beams, squashes, and corn, which had made from four to six mehes' growth, are killed to the ground.

"Potatoes will reilly. Wheat is hadly set back. Although it will recover if it should rain soon, it will be in danger of the early frests of the fail. Conservative farmers estimate the damage to their crops at 25 per cent, at least, and if the drought con-

Prosts of the fail. Conservative farmers estimate the damage to their crops at 25 per cent, at least, and if the drought continues it will be disastrous to the whole."

From Fargo comes the following report:
Lisuatches received this morning at the flaces of the Northern Pacific Elevator from pany published, but the growth. on pany malicate that the growing vop in the Devil's-Lake region has lite seriously injured by frost rought. From Valley City comes re-I damage by frest, and from Jame and points west reports of damage is freught and frest. West of her he section of which Valley City entre, Friday night a black frest ley City he passed whole sections of grain that were black from the effects of Friday night's frost, and in some places where the frost was not killing there arose from the eenying grain a stekening smell."

A Modest but Generous Creaus. The Faculty of Medicine of the Univer-ity of the City of New York announced at

sity of the City of New York announced at the recent commencement that a donarion of \$100,000 had been received through Dr. Loomis from a donor who e name is known only to him. The meney is given on the sole condition that the new bail to be erected is to be named after Dr. Loomis. They have already made plans for the enlargement of their bailding and apparatus. Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus was elected to the chair of Chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine, to succeed Dr. John C. Drager, deceased. He was professor of Chemistry at the Buffalo Medical College and the Burlington (Vt.) University. lington (Vt.) University. The Cardinalate.

the high ability and character of the re-ciplent of that ecclesiastical honor. The Catholic Church is jealous of its dignities, and bestows them with a careful hand and only after deliberate consideration; and the fact that the Archbishop of Baillimore has been chosen from all the Catholic representatives in the United States as the person best fitted to adorn and fill this eminent station, indicates how high a place he holds in the estimation of the

faith in his elevation to the cardinalate will be shared by people of all religious persun-sions who have had the opportunity of ob-serving how unostentatiously the Arch-bishop has worn the honors which have been bestowed on him in the past, and the broad charity towards all which has meliow-ed, without weakening, his religious zeat. Strong in exceptive ability and rice in

Strong in executive ability and ripe in scholarship and learning, the Archbishoo of Baltunere will add no small measure of usefulness and distinction to the order to which be has been called. CADET CAVALRY CHARGE.

Wild Scene on West Point Plain Only One of the Battaiton A West Point letter says : The most i was the drill of

teresting incident to-day was the di the avalry battalion. This is a spe-rarely seen at this distance from the ier, where all the cavalry regiments of tier, where all the cavalry regiments of the army are stationed. A large crowd of spectators gathered among the guns of the artillery park and under the trees of the cadet encampment, along the eastern edge of the cavalry plain upon which the drill was to take place. At 4:30 the cavalry borses, completely saddled and equipped, were led up from the stables and formed in lite in front of the Library. At 5 the gray column of cadets marched out of the barrack and formed the latter of the lat yard, filed past the Academic building, and was conducted by its chief to a position in was conducted by its case to a position in front of the row of horses, where it formed, line to the left, and batted. The cadets were dressed in riding-suits of dark gray, with single-breasted jackets, and were armed with the regulation pistol and sabre armed with the regulation pistol and sabre. For the purposes of this driff the first class was divided into three companies, each commanded by an acting cadet captain, assisted by two chiefs of platoons and two principal guides. All of these officers were chosen indiscriminately from among the members of the graduating class. The creptains were Cadets McRae, Harris, and Croxton. The chiefs of platoons were Cadets Cotter, Holley, Penn, Barnum, Shatdets Carter, Holley, Penn, Barnum, Shat-tuck, and Stevens, Cadets Elliott, Brooks, C. Baker, Nance, Johnson, and Lyman were assigned as principal guides. Cadets T. B. Mott and Haines neted as adjutant

The companies stood to borse, and were mounted at command by their cadet cap-tains. At adjutant's call "all moved briskly forward to the sound of the cavalry march, and were formed in line against th markers placed for that purpose by the ad-jurant and sergeant-major. Cadel Mott then galloped down the line, turned sharply to the front, and presented the battalion to Captain J. A. Augur, of the Fifth cavairy, the officer in command of the drill. The first movements were executed at the walk and trot. The different formations from column into line and the revers were executed, forward and to either flank. Plateen columns were formed, the line wa played into closed order in mass and after ward deployed on the head and rear of the ward deployed on the head and rear of the column. The distances in marching and wheeling were well preserved and the manouvres accurately executed; their pre-cision in this respect being well worthy of remark, when it is considered that each horse is not habitually ridden by the same rider, and all of them are used, not only for cavalry, but for artillery exercise as well.

After a half-hour of battalion evolutions the drill became more rapid, and the ma-nocurres were repeated at an increased gait. Interest visibly increased as the com-panies whirled by at a gallep, and every pectator was put on a keen edge of expec-ancy as the line was formed at the sout commanding the whole course of the attack.
The Indies hesitated between a desire to
witness the charge and a dreadful fear lest
some accident should occur—an event of
probable, but fortunately infrequent, occurrence. From the end of the plain a few notes of a bugle-call are heard and a murmur of expectation runs through the crowd as the lines more forward, first at a walk, but thes move forward, first at a walk, but rising to a gentle trot as the first third of the distance is passed and the battalion is nearly abreast the point occupied by the Beard of Visitors. Suddenly the gait in riesars. "Trot, march!" "Gallop, march," and "Charge" are given in quick succession. The mass of men and horses sweeps across the plain, the sabres flashing in the sun and the yell of the charge rising above the din of the thundering hoofs and clashing scabbards. That a plain full of and clashing scatbards. That a plainfull of exetted horses, each in full course, can be controlled seems impossible of bellef. It is done, however, though not without is done, however, though not without much good management on the part of the riders. The line is formed in front of the notel, and the column trots slowly back, each horse in place, the lines perfectly dressed as if they had not a moment before been upon the verge of destruction. As the lust cleared after the command had been thrown from his horse. Save a hard shaking he fortunately escaped injury. Otherwise there were no mishaps of any klud.

Oregon Elections

By telegraph to the Dispatch. Pertiand, Oregon, June 8,-Incompletures from all parts of the State sh avy Democratic gains. According to the sent figures Herman (Republican), for prosent figures Herman (Republican), for congress, has less than 300 plurality, and it is possible that this margin will be swept awas by returns from the back countes out of the reach of the telegraph. Pennover (Democrat), for Governor, will probably have at least 1,500 over Cornelius (Repub-lican), and possibly 2,000. The figures on Secretary of State are very close. Webb (Democrat), for State Treasurer, is proba-tly closted by 300 majority and Strahm jerity. The Legislature is probably Demo-eratic.

A Long and Lonely Voyage.

The German bark Mathilde Henning aptain Dade, arrived at Belt's wharf, Ba soils, from Pisagua. She left Hamburg April 24, 1885, for Sydney, Australia: thence to Newcastle, to Vaiparatso, to Cai-lao, to Iquique, to Pisagua, to Baltimore, covering in that time over 25,000 miles. The trip from Hamburg to Sydney alone coverence 12 000 miles. The long massage represented 12,000 miles. The long passage to Haftimore, covering one hundred days, was passed without speaking a vessel, either in the Pacific, on the Horn, or in

the Atlantic.

LATE WEATHER REPORT. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] [By telegraph to the Dispaten.]
Washington, June 9-1 A. M.—For Freginia, local rains, slightly cooler, variable winds, generally contlerly.
For North Carelina and South Carolina, ocal rains, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds, generally southerly.

The Weather in Richmond Yesterday

Ex-President Arthur has gained nothing in flesh during the past lew weeks, and his nourselment is still of a very delicate nature; but he is brave and patient and gives little trouble to his attendants. It is thought now that he will be taken to New London, Conn., for the heated term as soon as he is able to stand the journey. Should the trip be made Mr. Arthur will probably be taken up the sound in a stemm-yacht and given confortable accommodations in and given comfortable accommodations in one of the cottages attached to the Pequot

House.

Dom Augusto Leopoldo Gonzague, Duke of Saxe, the grandson of Dom Pedro the II., arrived in New York on Sunday, suiting up the tiver on a Brazilian man-of-war, whigh carries eight gue and 307 officers and men. The Prince has Inherited the complexion of his German father. His a well-wait and evelones are solven. He is a wellair and eyebrows are golden. He is a well-uilt young fellow, tail and slender, and

Above all other earthly ills,
I hate the big, old-fashioned pills.
By slow degrees they downward wond,
And other pause or upward tend;
Will such disconfort are they fraught,
Their good effects amount to naught.
Now, Lr. Pierce prepares a pill
That Just exactly fills the bid.
A pellet, rather, that is all—
A piles and purality and small,
Just try them as you feel their need,
You'll find that I speak fruth, indeed.

THE MORNING DRESS. THE MORNING DRESS.

It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table; an expensive, showy costime indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the propileties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy" if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hops. Ferfect beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Plerce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to \$1. By druggists.

The "Old Reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrb Bemedy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The principal salts on the Stock Exchange to-day related to the alleged split in the buil party. The market was quiet and irregular at the opening this morning, but prices were generally within 14 to 3, of last evening a figure, Louisville and Nashville, however, was down 3 and up 3. There was very little life in trading, and prices shaded on slowly until after 10 clock when there was good buying in the generallist, and prices showed some improvement. Toward the close, however, weakness was again noticeable, each civilly in Western Union, but a large buying order in the latter was met, and the market was ateady. It closed at irregular change compared with last evening's closing. The active list, however, shows alight declines in a majority of cases, though Western Union was down 15, and up 15, and Oregon Transcontinental 15. The rest of the declines are for small fractions. Western Union was sold on reference of dividend to the full board by the Executive Committee. NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

SALES-FIRST BOARD .- 1.000 Atlanta and

harlotte incomes at 104%, 500 do, at 104. SECOND BOARD,—1,000 Virginia 10-40% small) at 39% STATE SECURITIES. Virginia 10-40's.
Virginia consols.
Virginia peelers.
Virginia new 3's.
Virginia new 41 42 55 42 644 65 64 40 40 414 984 1194 CITY BONDS Richmond city 4's

RAILROAD BONDS.
Col. & Greenville 1st 6's
Col. and Green. 2d 6's
Virginia Midland income 6's.
Pledmont railroad 1st 8's
Petersburg ist morigage 8's.
Petersburg Class A, 5's.
Petersburg Class B, 6'd.
R, Y, R, and Ches. 6's.
R, and D, 18'90.

R. y. R. and Ches. Sts.
R. and D. 1890.
R. and D. gold 6's.
R. and D. debentures.
R. and A. let nort. 7's.
Atlanta and Charlotte 7's.
A. and C. income 8's.
Western N. Carolina 6's.
Georgia Facilite 24 d's.
Eleb. & Meckrig 1st 6's.
P.Atl. Road Stocks.
Rethroud and Petersburg. ...60 71 125 ...1044 105 1104 11114

Virginia State..... GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, June 8, 1886. OFFERINGS. WREAT.—1.800 bushels, COEN.—4.780 bushels, CATS.—1 000 bushels, PEAS.—110 bushels. BALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.
WHEAT,—Mixed, 600 bushels very good on private terms. Red, 500 bushels very good Longberry at 90c.
Corn.—White, 1.188 bushels fair to very

We quote: Fine, \$2.50a52.75; superfine, \$2a88.25; extra, \$3.50a53.75; tamily, \$4a54.50; patent family, country, \$5.25a55.75. Market sleady. SALES. At Roanoke warehouse, 31 baics

QUOTATIONS.

good at 45a47c.

Good Middling. -9/40, Middling. -9 1-16c, Struct Low Middling. -8 15-16c, Low Middling. -8 9-16c, RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. JUNE 8, 1886. For bright tobaccos we have had a continued very quiet market, and it is mani-test from some offerings at auction of desirable medium-grade mahogany wrappers that the enforced sales of such will not reach the desired result of ridding the mar-het fast of them. Prices under such offerngs are depressing whenever attempted at

such dull times.
In sun-cured manufacturing there is more activity to-day, with better offerings, and some fine leaf sold up to 2215c. In shipping leaf there are but few sales reported, and the market remains quiet.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton dull and easy; saies, 290 onies; uplands, 94c.; Orieans, 97.1dc.; net receipts, 5,441 balos; ex-ports—to treat Britain, 5,890 bales; to the Continent, 3,494 bales; stock, 489.488 Southern flour steady; common to xim, \$3 25a\$3.65. Wheat declined fair extra, \$3,25a\$3.65,

Hides steady. Modes dull. Lard about de. lower; western, spot. \$6.30; July. \$6.32a
80.39. Freights steady.

CHICAGO. June S.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active and closed Lyc. lower; June. 74.3a764.c.; July. 755.a788.c.; August, 775.a
75c. Corn active and weaker; cash, 345.c.; June. 345.a351.c.; July. 355.a368.c.; August, 775.a
75c. Corn active and weaker; cash, 345.c.; June. 345.a351.c.; July. 355.a368.c.; August, 275.a278.c.; July. 355.a368.c.; August, 275.a278.c.; July. 355.a369.c.; August, 275.a278.c.; July. 355.a369.c.; August, 275.a278.c.; July. 275.a278.c.; July. 275.a278.c.; July. 355.a369.c.; August, 275.a278.c.; July. 285.a259.02; August, 285.a259.03. July. 58.825.a25.02; August, 285.a259.03. July. 58.825.a25.02; August, 38.825.a25.02; August, 36.225.a36.30. Short-rib sides sleady; cash, 85.10.a46.124; July. 86.15.a56.25; August, 36.225.a36.30. Short-rib sides sleady; cash, 85.50. Whiskey stendy at \$1.14. Sugars unchanged.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO. June S.—Speculation in wheat was very weak and prices sharply lower. Foreign advices were again unfavorable, quoting dull and lower unarkets. The decrease in the viable supply was considerable, quoting dull and lower unarkets. The decrease in the viable supply was considerable, and the spring-wheat bolt, indicating a betteroutlook for the crop. These conditions of the spring-wheat bolt, indicating a betteroutlook for the crop. These conditions and the market to open in a camisantly cendition. July opened at 78c. to 776c. sold off of 76.6c. railed to 7776c. cost of 776c. sold off of 76.6c. railed to 7776c. cost of 776c. sold off of 76.6c. railed to 7776c. cost of 776c. sold off of 76.6c. railed to 7776c. of 776c. sold off of 76.6c. railed to 7776c. of 776c. sold off of 76.6c. railed to 7776c. of 776c. sold off of 76.6c. railed to 7776c. of 776c. sold off of 76.6c. railed to 7776c. of 776c. of 776c. sold off of 76.6c. railed to 7776c. of 776c. of 16.6c. The market closed from the share the sold of a
The outward tone of the parties prominent

CINCINNATI.

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CINCINNATI. June S. -Flour ender. Wheat stronger: No. 2 red. 82c. Corn firm: No. 2 mixed. Shanday. Oats firm: No. 2 mixed. Shanday. Oats firm: No. 2 mixed. See. Lind ender at \$5.80. Eulth-montaint bacon firm and unchanged. Whitsey firm at \$1.10. Hoss firm: common and light, \$8.8584.10; packing and buteners, \$8.808.54.15.

LOUISVILLE, I one 8.—Grain dell and un-changed. Provisious quiet and unchanged.

changed. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

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October 1. The proper time firm at 2eye. Rosin firm; strapped, 70e; good, 75e. Tar Girnat \$1.95. Crude turpentine firm; bard, 75e.; pellow-dip, \$1.66.; virgin. \$1.80.

NEW IONE COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton—Gross receipts, \$571 bales. Futures closed dull; sales. \$1.800 bales; June, \$9.10459.11; July, \$9.1849.10; Amerist. \$9.3048.31; \$9.02819.03; November, \$9.028.0; June 59.00; \$9.03; January, \$9.00; Fobruary, \$9.184.89.10; March, \$9.28489.20; April, \$9.384.89.90.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET.

Monrotes, fune 8.— Market steady A few sales reported. The best-grade nuisat fine factories advanced yesterday. Frime, 44 4/10, factor had pleaded for forming, highly a factory hand pleaded for factor.

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